FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1849. [NO. 1681.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

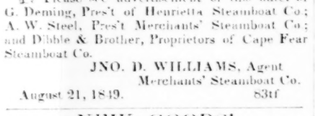
WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.



HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a compete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.
August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Coach Smith. One that can come well recommended will be taken either as a Journeyman or Partner. The situation is a desirable one. Address the subscriber at Wadesboro', N. C. S. D. WAYNICK.
August 22, 1849. 83-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at low prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or upon long credits to good men.

WANTED—30,000 good Juniper Shingles.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-3w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection of Pensions as usual, and remit as directed; will also furnish Blanks to such as want them.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-4w

TRINITY SCHOOL,

SEVEN MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.
REV. P. T. BABBIT, Rector.

THE REV. P. T. BABBIT, late Rector of the Diocesan School of Charleston, S. C., having assumed the charge of Trinity School will enter upon his duties about the middle of October. Meantime the School is in operation and pupils will be received and cared for, till Mr. B. shall take possession.

This School is in a retired, healthful and beautiful situation; its buildings are ample and comfortable, arranged expressly for the purpose; and it offers advantages of a high order for intellectual, moral, and religious culture. The terms payable half yearly in advance, are One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, per annum, for board, and tuition in English, Latin and Greek. For French, an extra charge will be made. The School year is a period of 10 months.

Mr. Babbit being personally known to but few in North Carolina, offers for consideration the following testimonial and references.

"The undersigned having seen from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Charleston, S. C., and in other cities, testimonials to the eminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Babbit for the duties he is about to assume among us, take pleasure in cordially commending him and the institution under his care, to the confidence and support of their friends and of the community."

Charles Manly,	George E. Badger.
Duncan Cameron,	W. H. Haywood,
G. W. Mordecai,	Richd. Hines,
T. P. Devereux,	Kenneth Rayner,
John H. Bryan,	C. E. Johnston.

Mr. B. refers to the following gentlemen:

Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D.; Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D.; Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D.; Rev. W. M. Green, D. D.; Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.; Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D.; Rev. Jarvis Buxton; Rev. C. F. McRae; Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. A. A. Watson; Rev. A. Smedes; Dr. T. H. Wright; Wilmington, A. J. DeRosset, Jr. do.; Hon. Ed. Frost, Charleston, S. C., H. W. Conner, Esq, do., Geo. B. Reid, Esq., do.; W. C. Courtnay, Esq., do.; John Hanckel, Esq., do.; C. T. Haigh, Esq., Fayetteville, E. J. Hale, Esq., do.

P. S. Any inquiries in relation to the School, addressed to Rev. P. T. Babbit, Raleigh, N. C. will be promptly answered.
August 30th, 1849. 83-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Percy Flowers, *et. al., vs.* Averitt Nichols, Administrator of Averitt Nichols, James Everitt Nichols.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant, James Averitt Nichols, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Averitt Nichols to come forward at the next Term of said Court, to be held at Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, 1849.
83] THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

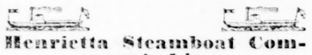
H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.
August 27, 1849. 82-8w

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and terminate the first Saturday in March, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JOHN BELLINGER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened the 1st day of November under the direction of the Demonstrator.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered by Drs CAIN and HAYNE at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

Surgical operations furnished by the College Hospital are performed before the class.

Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from three to four dollars per week.

JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Dean.
July 13, 1849. 82-6w

Notice to Shippers by Cape Fear River.

AT a meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors, of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants' Steam Boat Co.*, and *Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.*, held in the Town of Fayetteville, August 21st, 1849, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except *Labor, Storage*, and *Commissions*.

Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent. on all Ocean Freights, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.

G. DEMING,
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
A. W. STEEL,
President Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, August 21, 1849. 82-6t

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

40,000 DOLLARS!
50 PRIZES OF $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 115, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 22, 1849.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 3,681, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 182 of 300, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	35 00

CAPITAL $63,000!
$26,000!! $15,000!
100 PRIZES OF $1,000!!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class I, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1849.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $63,000, 1 of 26,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,477, 5 Prizes of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 100 of 1,000, 239 of 400, &c. &c.
Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
82-4d-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.
J. & T. WADDILL.
August 11, 1849. 80-4tf

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 23. 77tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

NOTICE.
LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,
	Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of Land above the old Steam Boat Warehouse, and betwixt there and the mouth of Blount's Creek, (known as the mouth of the Creek,) will charge after this date, the sum of $1 50 for all Rafts of Timber landed on their ground, and 6 cts. per 1000 feet for all Lumber landed on said premises.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1849. 81-4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
August 12, 1849. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Sallad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,
2600 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 11, 1849. 80-tf

NEW FALL GOODS,
BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.
August 10, 1849. 80-4m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
July 30, 1849. 78-tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $1 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Mascovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.
—ALSO—
20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.

E. J. HALE.
August 6.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
July 23, 1849. 77-ts

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

'GET THE BEST.'

'All young persons should have a standard

DICTIONARY,

at their elbows. And while you are about it, *get the best;* that Dictionary is

NOAH WEBSTER'S,
For Sale in Fayetteville by E. J. HALE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $4½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
August 3, 1849. 80-10w

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A FUNERAL DIRGE,

In memory of an amiable and pious Young Lady.

BY R. S.

Hark! the solemn dirge—low trembling,
Floating on the evening air,
Distant, through the valleys wending,
Deep and solemn to the ear—
Now receding, now advancing,
Sad and deep the hollow tone,
To the hills and vales announcing,
She, the lovely one is gone.

What avail'd her modest beauty,
Humble walk, and love of truth—
Meek obedience, filial duty,
Love of piety in youth?
She was modest—unassuming—
E'en in death, she smil'd in grace—
For she felt assur'd of gaining
A more "perfect resting place."

Her sweet features still assuming
Every charm of youthful face,
And while sickness was consuming,
Not a murmur did escape;
For she said, "O lovely Saviour,
Take my faint and weary soul,
Let me dwell with Thee forever—
Thou alone can'st make me whole."

And she stretch'd her hand toward Heaven,
Breathing out her humble prayer,
"There are all my sins forgiven
And my hopes all centre there—
I shall quit a world of sorrow,
I shall find a world of bliss,
I shall be with God to-morrow—
Everlasting happiness."

Now her pulse beat faint and slower,
(And her dearest friends did weep,)
Now they stop—they beat no more,
And she sweetly fell asleep—
Hark! the solemn Dirge advancing,
Sad and deep the solemn tone,
To her weeping friends announcing,
She, the lovely one is gone!

AUGUST 30, 1849.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

There is a star that brightly gleams,
Calm in the sky above,
And throws o'er life its golden beams
Of happiness and love—
A beacon pure, whose radiance bright
No lowering cloud confines,
But in affliction's stormy night,
With heavenly lustre shines.

There is a star whose magic power
So firmly binds the soul,
That e'en in joy's most sunny hour,
Man feels its sweet control—
A glorious light whose mystic spell
Life, hope, and joy imparts,
And calms the wild tempestuous swell
Of earth's despairing hearts.

The star that from its glittering sheen,
Gilds life's declining slope,
And throws o'er youth's resplendent scene
The rosy tints of hope—
The star that drives the clouds away,
Though dark they frown awhile,
And ever shines with peerless ray,
Is woman's angel smile.

A Queer Fancy.—The editor of the Brooklyn Eagle says that on Friday he saw a number of boys "playing at cholera," after this fashion: One youngster would lie upon the ground and feign death, when the others would lift him by the arms and legs and carry him off for interment, chanting on the way, "Jemmy died of the cholera." On the brink of the imaginary grave Jimmy would struggle, free himself and scatter the mourners and corpse bearers—all of which appeared to delight the actors exceedingly. True though trite is it that there is no accounting for tastes. We saw a youngster playing at cholera at an early hour this morning, but without any of the above dramatic accompaniments, for the youth was eagerly devouring, to the very rind, a huge piece of quite unripe melon.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Phrenological Wit.—A lady, a disbeliever in this science, asked a learned phrenologist, with a view of puzzling him, "What kind of people are those who have destructiveness and benevolence equally and largely developed!" "Those, madam, are the persons who 'kill with kindness.'" The farmer was dumfounded.

FROM THE N. O. CRESCENT CITY.

AN EDITOR DINING OUT.

Quite a distinguished citizen of our city, and one of the members of the corps editorial, made a short excursion into the country, where they revelled some hours among the breezes and trees, and finally returned at 4 o'clock, with appetites, it may easily be imagined, nicely sharpened for the enjoyment of a good dinner. After imbibing a glass of wine bitters at the St. Charles, our friend of the scissors and quill was invited by his companion to join him in a quiet dinner at his own domicil:

'I have nothing nice,' said he, 'for I didn't think we should reach home in time to dine, but I reckon I can make up something that will answer the demands of hunger for the nonce.

'Oh, I'm not particular,' replied the editor, 'any thing will answer my purpose. 'I'm one of those, you know, whose wants are very easily supplied.'

Shortening the way, by easy and familiar chat, they at last reached the gentleman's dwelling, and at the summons of a bell, a favorite female servant came to the door, with her shining ebony face wreathed gaily in smiles. Whispering a few words in her master's ear, almost as soon as he had crossed the threshold, he exclaimed—

'You don't say so? What are they?'

Now, the editor, though by no means hard of hearing, did not quite distinctly understand the reply, for the reason that he did not wish to listen to what appeared to be a private colloquy. He thought, however, that the remainder of the conversation was about as follows:

'A fine pair of ducks,' said the servant.

'You don't say so,' said his host. 'Well, now, I am satisfied. Who would have thought that.'—'Go into the parlor,' said he to his guest, I'll join you there in about five minutes."

The editorial gentlemen quietly wended his way alone to the parlor, wondering in his own mind why such unusual disturbance about the dinner should be made, in a house where everything was generally conducted in the most simple and unostentatious manner possible; but nevertheless, secretly felicitating himself upon the fact that the dinner he was to enjoy was far more inviting than it had been represented. Five, ten, fifteen minutes had elapsed, and his host did not present himself; he fumbled over the pictures and books on the table, playing awhile with the poodle dog, which was taking a nap on the sofa, half whistled a tune or two, hummed the fraction of a psalm, and was finally found on a painting of Mary Magdalene, to discover new beauties, when his entertainer made his appearance, just the happiest looking man the editor had ever stumbled upon.

"Excuse my detaining you," said he, "but you heard what Betty said in the door?"

'Oh yes,' replied the editor.

'A pair of 'em, by Jove!'

'So I understood her to say.'

'And a finer pair I never saw, though I say it who should not; as plump, as fair and as bright, as any I ever laid my eyes on; come join me in a drink.'

Adjourning to the sideboard, they filled their glasses; the editor gave

'Here's to them.'

'Good!' said the host, 'here's to them!'

The editor was slightly astonished, for his friend's way of rejoicing over the ducks was quite singular—he tossed off his wine and commenced promenading the room, rubbing his hands, chuckling and occasionally giving vent to a guffaw.

'A pair—who'd have thought it, and all doing so nicely too!' was his exclamation.

'How are you having them fixed?' inquired his visitor.

'Oh, I leave that to the women of course; I don't meddle with that business.'

'But its a pity, considering they are so very fine, that you hav'nt another friend to dine with you!'

'Pardon me, I forgot, I am compelled to ask you to go somewhere else for your dinner.'

'To do what?'

'To dine somewhere else! You see all is in confusion, the servants are all busy as bees; it was so unexpected—in fact, I didn't think it would come off for a week.'

'Come off, what do you mean?'

'Why the affair up stairs.'

'And what the devil is the affair up stairs?'

'Why, I thought you heard what the girl said at the door?'

'So I did—she said you had a fine pair of ducks for dinner.'

'Fine pair of what?'

'Of ducks!'

'Fine devils! She told me that while we had been absent, my wife had presented me with a fine pair of twins, both boys.'

* * * * * *

The last we heard of the poor editor, he was partaking of soup—'solitary and alone'—at a restaurant in Chartres street.

A celebrated wit made one of his happiest jokes when he heard that Bishop, who had been sent to Portsmouth preparatory to transportation for life, had escaped. "Gad, sir," said he: "He must have been an *arch-Bishop* to do that; and yet his dislike to the *see* is quite unaccountable."

Concerning Eggs.—At breakfast one morning in that quiet and comfortable old inn, the White Swan, in York, a foreigner made quick despatch with eggs. Thrusting his spoon into the middle, he drew out the yolk, devouring it, and passed on to the next. When he had got to his seventh egg, an old farmer, who had already been prejudiced against Monsieur by his mustachois, could brook the extravagance no longer, and, speaking up, said: "Why, sir, you leave all the white! How is Mrs. Lockwood to afford to provide breakfast at that rate?" "Vy," replied the outside barbarian, "you vould'nt hab me eat de vite! De yolk is de schicken; de vite de fedders. Am I to make von bolster of my belly?" The farmer was dumfounded.

HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE.

We know but little as yet, of real science of Horticulture, as adapted to this section of country. Every day teaches us, that the English and Northern methods of culture will not do with us. There is scarcely a fruit, vegetable or flower, but requires a different treatment from that laid down by able writers at the North. For instance, Horticultural science at the North says, prune your grape vines close, and just before the fruit begins to ripen, pluck off a portion of leaves to give the fruit sun and air. Southern experience teaches us to prune sparingly, merely taking out the dead and decaying wood, and leaving the leaves where nature placed them, for without them we should have baked grapes.—So with many other fruits, especially the apricot and English cherry. At the North they give them all the sun and light possible; here they should be planted in the coolest locations, and as much as practicable shaded from the sun. And in the vegetable garden our whole system of culture is different. Here we may plant much in the fall for spring use, such as spinach, cabbage, turnips, radishes, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, onions, salsify, cauliflower, brocoli, celery, leeks, &c. which require but a slight protection during winter, and come very early in the spring. Here, the good housewife can supply her table with a variety of vegetables, fresh from the garden, every month in the year. There are some fruits and vegetables, which are deemed uncongenial to our climate, which, by proper culture, with a thorough knowledge of their habits and the food they require, are made to produce abundantly. For example, the fine varieties of the strawberry have been abandoned by some, and by all are considered as a transient fruit, "early in bearing and soon gone." Now, for my own experience in the matter. I have the Hovey's seedling strawberry in the greatest perfection from March until September. There has not been a day since the last of March, up to this date, August 9th, that my beds have not been in bloom, fruit and bearing, and I am now picking from 20 to 40 quarts per day, and I expect to gather at the same rate until September. It is true, the vines do not bear as abundantly, nor is the fruit as large as it was in May or June, but it is of fair size and fine flavor. I have about two acres in them, only one half of which were productive this year; and I have picked three thousand quarts, and have no doubt the birds and insects have destroyed as many more. It must also be remembered the great frost in April cut off the crop nearly one half. Is there another strawberry grower in the South that can beat this? (I believe I will say the North, either.) At some future time I will give a detailed account of my method of culture, manures &c. &c.

I have fully demonstrated that the South can raise the strawberry in just as great perfection, and for at least three months more in the year than the Northern States, from whence it came. (Hovey's seedling comes from Boston, Massachusetts.) And this is not done by following the directions for strawberry culture North, but by studying its nature and its habits, and supplying it with that kind of food which is best calculated to make it withstand the summer sun, and to throw up a constant succession of fruit stalks. There are, no doubt, other fruits that can be acclimated by a similar process. Let not the Southern Horticulturist despair. Experience is the best teacher, provided you buy not too dear.

Muscogee (Geo.) Democrat.

The splendid new suspension wire footway erected across the Ohio at Wheeling, by Mr. Ellet, projector of the wire suspension bridge across the Niagara, is now completed, and the first experiment in crossing it was made on Monday. The span from bank to bank is one thousand and ten feet, the longest in the world. It is a decidedly beautiful structure, and in all its parts fully meets the most sanguine expectations. It is the design of Mr. E. to erect a large suspension bridge alongside of this footway, for the use of a rail road company, over which the cars, locomotive &c., are to pass.

The Bishop of Oxford recently sent round his diocese a circular of inquiries, among which was the following: "Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" To this quere a churchwarden, near Wallingford, replied: "He preaches the gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

Commendable.—A large dry goods house in New York a few days since received from one of his Ohio customers a remittance in full for a bill due next fall, with the statement that *the cholera was spreading in his neighborhood, and he did not know how soon he might become a victim*, and wished to close up his accounts while he was in health.

Rebutting Testimony.—A witness giving testimony before the Recorder at New Orleans, in an assault and battery case, said:

"The prisoner struck me with a cotton-hook, and I ran in on him, and butted him in the breast. He then thought to trip me up, and I batted him again, and ——,"

"Stop sir," said the counsel for the defence. "Mr. Recorder," he added, "I object to this witness proceeding any further."

"On what ground do you object?" asked the Recorder.

"On the ground, may it please the court," said the learned counsel, "that it is from us, and not from the prosecution, that *re-butting* testimony must come."

At this piece of *face tia* the Recorder so far forgot his judicial dignity, as to permit a smile to play for a moment on his austere countenance.—*N. O. Delta.*

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for weak parts in the ice, in order to keep off them.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

THE REY AFFAIR.

The arrival in New Orleans yesterday of Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, on the brig Salvadora, from Havana, took all by surprise. The commotion it caused could not have been greater if a bomb-shell had fallen and exploded in the midst of one of our thoroughfares. It was quite an event in the history of the times, and became the all-absorbing topic of conversation in every circle. There were few who imagined that the great abduction case would bear such sudden fruits, or rather that it would exhibit so startling a phase. No one believed that the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba would so soon surrender the man whom they had so shamefully kidnapped from our shores. No one who had noticed the tone of arrogance and the haughty airs of wounded dignity assumed by the Captain General in his communication with the U. S. Consul in Havana, would have supposed that El Conde de Alcoy would show the white feather so quickly after the bravado which he at first manifested. But discretion is the better part of valor after all, and his Excellency has in this instance shown his quick perception of the truth of the proverb, and his nice discrimination of the path of danger, into which he had so hastily entered.

But Spain and her agents in the New World have egregiously mistaken us, if they fancy that the affair is now concluded, and that the surrender of Rey will place them on the normal footing whereon they stood previously to the commencement of this infamous drama in which they have played such conspicuous parts. We have throughout the whole affair of the abduction, cautiously abstained from presenting it in any other than a national point of view, and have ever insisted on the necessity of exacting from the Government of Spain an ample reparation of the flagrant wrong inflicted on the Republic, by the open violation of our laws on our own soil. The territory of the United States has been shamefully invaded, our flag has been wantonly outraged, and our neutrality scornfully abused. We require a signal atonement at the hands of Spain, an atonement which shall not only make indemnity for the past, but afford us security for the future. Henceforward we must have it well understood that no fresh attempt shall be made to reorganize a secret Spanish police on our sacred soil at any point of the Republic. We expect that Spain shall openly disavow the acts of her agents, high and low in the New World, so far as they relate to this abduction; that she shall do it unequivocally by recalling and disgracing the impertinent officials who have shown how little they are capable of appreciating free institutions, and how unscrupulously they thrust their despotic ideas and employ their nefarious agencies on an open, honorable and unsuspecting people. As for Carlos de Espana, the Spanish Consul in this city, he will have to abide the consequences of the outrage committed here, to which he lent himself as a willing agent in furtherance of instructions which he no doubt received from Cuba.

We repose implicit confidence in the spirit of our Government, for the full vindication of our rights in reference to Spain, and to this miserable attempt on the part of her representative in the Island of Cuba, Gen. Roncali, El Conde de Alcoy, to practise furtively and in the obscurity of night, the wretched means which a spurious royalty has so often recourse to, in order to gratify its malignant spirit. We trust that no half measures will be resorted to by the Federal Government. As the insult with which we have been visited was gratuitous and altogether inexcusable, so should the reparation be prompt and ample. No tedious diplomacy, no verbose protocols, no lingering interchange of communications between Madrid and Washington, running over successive intervals of months, should be tolerated. We must have instant satisfaction—the dismissal of Roncali from his command, and a full apology for his acts. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people.

Perhaps, however, the guilty parties have not given up the ship, and may yet find another turn in the tortuous path they have chosen to enter, in the vain hope of justifying themselves before they beat a final retreat. Who knows but they may give publicity to another batch of documents, signed, sealed and delivered in "the ever faithful city of Havana," before a half-dozen notaries, and Alcoy himself—documents made to order, for the purpose of exculpating the high personages concerned—the fabricators hoping to damn to everlasting infamy the poor, friendless, persecuted jailer? A few hours will tell the tale.

In conclusion, we will remark that the bold and independent stand taken by our Consul, Gen. Campbell, in this affair, deserves the highest credit; especially as the powers of consuls are in regard to national affairs very restricted. Gen. Campbell, by the manner in which he has acted, has not only anticipated the views of our Government, but his course meets the universal approval of Americans abroad and at home.

We append a statement of the principal occurrences in the Rey affair, from the enlargement of the victim until his arrival here, with the subsequent action of the United States authorities in New Orleans:

SURRENDER OF REY.

Dr. Franklin Gage, formerly of the U. S. army, arrived here yesterday with Juan Garcia, *alias* Rey, on board the brig Salvadora, eight days from Havana. We learn that Dr. Gage brought a letter of instructions from Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, to the U. S. District Attorney. It was believed that Rey's testimony would be of the utmost importance to our Government, and that he would arrive before the trial here had terminated.

Rey was given up at the request of Gen. Campbell after an interview with El Conde de Alcoy of several hours duration, the latter knowing, we presume, that if the request were refused, a forcible demand would be made. In the absence of Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, Dr. Gage promptly delivered Rey to Mr. E. A. Bradford, the partner and representative of Mr. Hunton.

It was the opinion of the Americans at Havana that no action would be taken by our Government, as it had heretofore never interfered with outrages committed by the authorities of Cuba on American citizens. The extraordinary case of Nathaniel Cross, the Consular Agent at Matanzas, who was imprisoned, and deserted by our Government, was cited.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Havana among the Americans as well as the Creoles of the island, and there was no doubt that Rey would have been *garotted*, (strangled,) had not the intervention of the consul taken place. It is believed that the American Consul had received orders to make a formal demand for Rey, if he were not immediately given up. It has been intimated also that El conde de Alcoy had received instructions from the Spanish Minister at Washington to deliver up Rey immediately on a demand by this Government, but this is merely conjectural.

In a conversation which we had with Rey yesterday, he stated that at the time he was abducted he was drugged, and in a state of stupefaction, although he knew what was going on. He states that Capt. McConnell was the first man who took hold of him, when he was shoved on board. He was not ironed, or in any way confined. He also says that when at the Balize he offered Captain McConnell thirty ounces to put him on shore, which he (McC.) refused. He denies having made the declaration before the Spanish Consul. The pardon which was extended to him at Havana was granted only on condition that he should give certain information, which if not satisfactory, he was to be confined in prison until he should satisfy the authorities.

Dr. Gage was in the boat with the American Consul at the time the latter boarded the Andrew Ring. The Captain of the port was also along side and interrupted the consul, telling him that there were questions he must not ask. Gen. Campbell replied that he did not wish to be dictated to. Rey, as we have already learned, at that time denied the abduction, being in fear of the Spanish official. He has since stated that he did not know that it was the American Consul who was alongside, or he would have made the statement which has been published. He also acknowledges having written two letters to the American Consul as soon as he learned that it was he who had boarded him in the boat. It was about two weeks after the Governor of Havnna had denied General Campbell communication with Rey, that he was given up.

Rey, after his delivery to Mr. Bradford, the representative of the U. S. District Attorney, was taken before Commissioner Cohen, and required to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance before the U. S. Circuit Court at the next November term. Rey intimated to the Commissioner that he would prefer to go to prison, owing to fears for his personal safety which he entertained, and his friend Morante, the chocolate dealer, who stood by his side, also expressed his desire that he (Rey) should remain in the care and under the protection of the American authorities. Whereupon a commitment was made out by the Commissioner, and Rey was delivered over to the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Wm. S. Scott.

An immense crowd had assembled in front of the office of the U. S. District Attorney, on Exchange Place, as the news had spread like wildfire that Rey had arrived. A carriage was procured to take him to the parish prison, where he will be well cared for. On his entering the vehicle with the Marshal, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for him, and the Great Abducted, gracefully waving his Panama hat to the crowd, drove off in triumph.

We learn that no person will be permitted to converse with Rey, except by an order first obtained from the U. S. Marshal. We consider this arrangement a very judicious one. Rey, being apprehensive of danger, has chosen to place himself under the protection of the officers of our laws, and it is incumbent on them to prevent his being molested. No risk should be run of his being tampered with by any of the inculpated parties. When he is visited by any one, his friend Morante, who has shown so disinterested an attachment to him, should be present.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CASE OF GARCIA, THE ABDUCTED.

The Spanish Government, jealous of all foreign interference in Cuba, have adopted a rule which, persevered in, might at some day cause them the loss of their Island. They refuse to permit any foreign Government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba. The Island itself, which is capable of supporting the population of an empire, is so closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce that it is almost impossible for the Government of the United States to avoid collision with the Spanish authorities in consequence of the refusal of the Court of Madrid on all occasions to permit any kind of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain General of Havana.

The French Government lately sent Mr. David to Cuba as Consul-General.—The jealous Court of Madrid refused him an exequatur as Consul-General, but gave him one as Consul. This did not satisfy Mr. David. He, soon after his arrival, came into open collision with the Cuban authorities. A Frenchman, who had been domiciliated in Cuba for five years, and who desired to continue his residence in that Island, was called upon by the authorities in Cuba to obey an ancient Spanish decree, which directs that any foreigner who shall have resided five years in Cuba shall take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Spain, or leave the Island. Against the injustice of this arbitrary decree, when applied to him, the Frenchman protested, and appealed to the Consul (Mr. David) for protection. Mr. David at once began a correspondence with the Captain General on the subject. The Count of Alcoy received several of Mr. David's letters; but, as soon as he discovered that Mr. David was *growing* diplomatic, the Captain General sent back to him his letters, with a refusal to hear any more of his complaints. Mr. David immediately struck his flag, considering the affair an insult to his country, left his archives in the care of the American Consul, with a portion of his family, and departed out of that coast on his way to France. We have not yet heard the denouement of this controversy. But it is believed the French Government has approved the conduct of Mr. David; and the French residents in Cuba, as a matter of course, have all taken sides with him.

In the recent case of *Juan Garcia*, the President of the United States did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba refusing to hearken to the representations of any Diplomatic agent. The moment he was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after the lapse of some three or six months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana, who were suspected by some persons of having counselled the Spanish Consul at New Orleans to kidnap Garcia. Justice demanded that *Garcia* should appear on the trial of the Spanish Consul, to testify freely, and in the absence of all intimidation or improper influence, before the court of the United States. The question raised was one upon which the sensibility of the free citizens of the United States was excited; that is to say, the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American constitution and laws. That Spanish agents should be guilty of such an outrage upon us, at the very moment our Government was engaged in an anxious and honest effort to detect and suppress the secret Cuban expedition, was a thought not to be endured. Accordingly the President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct General Campbell, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of *Garcia* at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts, and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if "not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter." The result is not known. *Garcia*, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then pardoned by the Captain General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvadora for New Orleans early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an american, a physician of skill, who superadds to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and place him there under the protection of the United States District Attorney.

The official demand for the return of *Garcia* proved effective. *Before* Mr. Campbell received his instructions from the Secretary, he had received two letters from *Garcia* stating the facts of his abduction. On the 28th of July, at the very moment when the President gave his order and the Secretary draughted his instruction to Mr. Campbell, the latter, having learned the charge from the New Orleans papers, went on board the "Andrew Ring" and inquired for *Garcia*. Captain Wm. Franklin immediately produced him. *Garcia*, who spoke no English, could not converse with the Captain, who did not then understand his situation. The Captain of the Port, with his guard, straightway came alongside in a felucca, and remained within hearing of all that passed between Mr. Campbell and *Garcia*. After some immaterial inquiries, Mr. Campbell, through an interpreter and in presence of two witnesses, asked *Garcia* if he came from New Orleans of his own free will. The Captain of the Port immediately interrupted the inquiry: "Senor Consul, there are some questions which you cannot ask." Mr. Campbell, however, persisted, and Capt. Franklin states that *Garcia* trembled with terror. He answered then that he came voluntarily. The Consul left the brig. Capt. Franklin states that *Garcia* was in great terror and excitement during the night after this interview, and wrote to the Consul for protection. He was soon after imprisoned and incommunicated, but wrote another letter to the Consul, claiming the protection of the American flag.

The Consul (Gen. Campbell) stated the fact of his receipt of these letters to the Captain-General, and requested an interview with Garcia in the presence of witnesses. This was promptly and peremptorily refused by the Captain-General, who appeared to be indignant at the request. About this time the sloop of war *Germantown* came into the harbor of Havana; but it was soon ascertained that she came at that time on no mission connected with the prisoner. *Garcia* was called before the Captain-General in presence of an armed guard to make a declaration of the facts denying his abduction, which he signed under oath. After this he still remained in prison. The deposition was sent to New Orleans to absolve the Spanish Consul, and Garcia's fate remained undecided until after the receipt of the Secretary's instructions. Two days after which, to wit, on the 18th of August, by the prompt and decisive action of Mr. Campbell, (not in his official character as Consul, but in obedience to his orders and in virtue of the instructions he had received,) the captive was delivered up, and immediately sailed for New Orleans, under the protection of the stars and stripes.

Thus, in this case, and for the time, the Spanish Government has escaped the difficulty and embarrassment of its own refusing diplomatic intercourse at Cuba. Is it safe to continue that rule? Had the Captain-General refused to hear the representations of Mr. Campbell, *after he had received his instructions*, the issue of this affair might have really endangered her peace; for the American Government and People, after being convinced that Garcia had been abducted, would never have been satisfied without his return.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

Another Ruse.—Notwithstanding the appearance of Rey here, and his positive assertions that he was violently abducted, we hear it from several sources that a set of official documents will be published, supposed to emanate from the Captain General of Cuba, got up for the purpose of meeting the extreme urgency of the case.—*N. O. Picayune.*

COL. BLISS.

The Union, not content with aiming its poisoned arrows at the President and his Cabinet, has evinced a disposition to drag upon the political arena, the accomplished and gallant Col. Bliss, the Private Secretary and son-in-law of Gen. Taylor.—This gentleman; without official power or patronage, is thus indelicately assailed by the Union, and threatened with the future vengeance of "the Democracy" if he "remains longer in his present position."

"When it is remembered," says the Union, "that he was the author of all the General's military despatches and orders, and is his general 'factotum,' the public cannot refrain from believing that he remains at the White House to execute the General's civil duties for him; and, of course, he cannot fail to be implicated in his share of the odium which is sure to attach to this Administration; for no brilliancy of military achievements in its head will save it for its *perfidy, its deceit, its proscription, and its folly and imbecility*.

"It is of course, for Col. Bliss himself to say whether or not he will add weight to these impressions by remaining longer in his present position. The Whig dynasty will reign but four years, and at the end of that time the Government will again come into the possession of *the Democracy;* and *they*, we have no doubt, will MARK, *and remember every man, whatever his station or rank, who has had anything to do with the present corrupt and imbecile cabal who govern the country in the name of General Taylor.*"

Was ever so impudent an attempt before made to intimidate a man and deter him from the faithful discharge of his duties! Col. Bliss must prove himself unworthy of the confidence of Gen. Taylor—must no longer with his wife, the daughter of the President, remain at the White House, or he will hereafter be "marked by the Democracy." Surely, effrontery hath attained its zenith!

Petersburg Intelligencer.

MR. HEUDEBERT.

The appointment of this individual Consul at Lyons, has provoked the severest denunciations from the Locofoco press. The gravamen of their complaint, as we understood it, was that he kept an eating house. We did not conceive this to be a good and sufficient reason why he was unfit for the post. The Democracy begin to come round to our opinion, for now they abandon their original objection, and allege others.

The New Orleans Courier thus sums up the new objections to Mr. Heudebert:

It is not because Heudebert kept an eating-house, that his appointment as Consul to one of the largest commercial cities of France is objected to by the Democracy. It is because he was a gambler, and the keeper of gambling houses. It is because he kept houses of ill fame in several places and at different times. It is because he attempted a gross outrage upon a little girl, for which he narrowly escaped the penalties of Lynch law. In fine, it is because he is an infamous as well as an ignorant wretch, who through a long series of years, has eked out a miserable living from the vilest means, with the prospect of a penitentiary constantly before his eyes. These are the reasons why the Democracy think the appointment of Heudebert one "not fit to be made," as Webster said of Taylor. It is his want of "honesty, capacity, and fidelity,"—the prerequisites which Gen. Taylor said all applicants for his patronage should possess—which, in the eyes of all good citizens, renders "his appointment to a consulship a great scandal."

We have no hesitation in saying, if these, or any of these charges be true, they render Heudebert unworthy of any appointment at the hands of the Federal Executive. But their being preferred, by no means makes them true; but the Executive would no doubt be obliged to the Courier, or any other respectable authority, for the troth of the allegations. Gen. Taylor would not for a moment tolerate such a character as Heudebert is represented to be, in any public post.

But it appears from the National Intelligencer that the recommendations submitted by Heudebert were of the highest character, and embraced both Whigs and Democrats. That paper states that it was requested by a Southern friend to ascertain the names of the persons who recommended him, and to publish them. It adds:

"In compliance with this request, and moved somewhat by a little curiosity of our own, we called a day or two ago at the Department of State, and were very obligingly shown the recommendations filed by Mr. Heudebert in support of his application. Giving more weight than it seems they deserved to the wounded sensibilities of our Locofoco contemporaries, we confess to some little surprise ourselves at the appointment of our French fellow-citizen; but it was nothing to what we felt on opening the bundle of testimonials which avouched to the Government the personal merits and deserving character of the much-abused but worthy publican. We really doubt whether the claims of any individual for office under this Government were ever supported by so imposing an array of names, both in number and respectability, as was this application of Monsieur Heudebert. The recommendations consist in part of earnest individual letters from gentlemen of the first distinction, in several States, and of both parties—the most prominent Democrats as well as leading Whigs. As for publishing the names, our friend must excuse us; they are too numerous, even if we felt at liberty to do so. He must take our word for what we state. We only wonder that with such a host of such backers the worthy Frenchman let the President off with any thing less than a foreign mission; that he did so, must be ascribed entirely to his modesty."

Now, it devolves upon the Courier to *prove* its charges or to retract them.

Richmond Whig.

True Locofocoism.—The Union unintentionally no doubt, has perpetrated a truth in reference to the future action of its party. It emphatically calls upon the faithful of "the Democracy" to rally under their "ancient banner," and declares what will be the future course of the party, in the following significant words:

"We mean to do our duty; *and, whatever face the future may wear, we mean to oppose the Administration and its cabal to the bitter end.*"

There it is, unblushingly proclaimed to the world that, "whatever face the future" of General Taylor's Administration "may wear," the Locofoco party will oppose it. We said weeks since that the Opposition was organizing on the foundation of the combinations to oppose the Administration of Mr. Adams though it should be "as pure as the angels at the right hand of God." This was denied, and we were abused, of course. The progress of time brings an open avowal of this fiend-like purpose. Let the people see to it, if they value correct action and good government.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The "Union" seems to be very angry with Gen. Taylor because he uses the word *Locofocos*. Now, if we are not mistaken, some of the leaders of that party have not only adopted, but gloried in the name. However, when the opposition party cease calling the Whigs tories, federalists, monarchists, and dozens of other opprobrious epithets, without sense and without reason, it will be time enough for them to complain about being called Locofocos.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

"Ewing was once an ostler in Cincinnati, and Meredith was raised in his father's tan-yard."

Correspondent of the Enquirer.

This we suppose, is a *touch* of the *elite* of the Democracy. We do not know how true the statement may be; but in this country, whose boast it is, that all are equal before the law, and worth, not rank, makes the man, we had not expected to see an individual's humble origin made the subject of taunt and reproach. If Mr. Ewing was an ostler and Mr. Meredith a tanner, the more credit do they deserve—the more true glory they have achieved. They have proved by their lives the inestimable value of free institutions. They hold out hope to every struggling and aspiring youth in this broad land, however poor he may be. Their former obscurity and present elevation show that there are no barriers in this country to the promotion of worth, industry and talents. Such examples are worth more to the cause of real Democracy, than all the preachments of all Demagogues and treasury-fed patriots the land can boast.

Messrs. Ewing and Meredith, however, it must be confessed, are not of the *elite*. If that's an unpardonable sin in the eyes of modern Democracy, it can't be helped.

Richmond Whig.

Col. Benton.—The Enquirer the other day, said, that if Benton succeeded, it would be owing to the Southern Whigs. We copy from memory, but think we have not mistaken the substance.

We know not by what sort of logic our contemporary arrived at his conclusion.—Benton has always been a Democrat—one of the main stays of the party. He is the reputed author of the famous "East Room Letter." He supported Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Cass. He says he is still a Jeffersonian, Jackson Democrat, and nothing else. He has been elected to the Senate again and again by Democrats—and we never heard of his receiving a Whig vote for that or any other office.—He insists that the Wilmot proviso is the Jeffersonian proviso, and the true test of a genuine Democrat.

We see nothing in all this to justify the Enquirer's allegation. But to test the matter as to which is most friendly to Benton, Whigs or Democrats, we propound a question or two.

If Gen. Taylor and Benton are the candidates for the Presidency, in 1852, which will the Enquirer support?

If Benton is the nominee of the Democratic Convention, will not the Enquirer support him?—*Richmond Whig.*

Hits from the Louisville Journal.—A late number of the Washington Union denounces the Administration as too cowardly and imbecile to defend the honor and the rights of the country. In the very next column the Union has the following:

"We understand that vague and undefined rumors were circulating in this city last evening to the effect that a large squadron had been suddenly dispatched by the Cabinet to Cuba, growing out of circumstances connected with the abduction of Rey. Whether or not these rumors have any foundation in fact we have not sufficient information to justify us in expressing an opinion; nor are we prepared to say that the circumstances attending the abduction of Rey are of such a character as *to call for such an imposing and formidable warlike demonstration.*"

Thus in one column the editor of the Union denounces the Administration as too pusillanimous to vindicate the honor of the country, and in the very next column he seizes upon a vague rumor as a pretext for assailing the Administration as being too prompt and ready with its warlike demonstrations.

"As cowardice ever invites to aggression, and is in truth the last expedient by which it can be avoided, we should not be surprised if the country were involved in war by the very pusillanimity of this Administration."—*Wash. Union.*

There it is. The Locofoco organs are at last denouncing General Taylor for cowardice. They think that foreign nations will be induced to make aggressions upon our national rights because the "pusillanimous" chieftain of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista is at the head of the Government. They are of the opinion that the nations which trembled at the voice of James K. Polk will pluck up courage and invade our rights because old Zachary Taylor is President. Some things are too absurd even to be laughed at.

We regret that the late effort to re-unite the two sections of the republican party in New York have entirely failed, and that the two conventions of Rome have adjourned without a political reconciliation.

Washington Union.

So it appears that the Free-Soilers or Abolitionists of the North, the party whose only basis of organization is opposition to the institutions of the South, is *regularly recognised by the Washington Union as one of the sections of the Democratic party!* What think ye of that, oh ye Locofocos of the South!—*Louisville Journal.*

Truth is stranger than fiction.

Washington Union.

You mean in your columns.

Louisville Journal.

The editor of the Savannah Georgian attacks the institution of the trial by jury. We expect that the institution will retaliate by attacking him one of these days.

Louisville Journal.

Proscription!—A New Move.—It is rumored that Gen. Taylor, to stop the lamentations of Mr. Ritchie, has directed a strict search to be made for some Whig who held an office by the appointment of Mr. Polk, and that if any such be found, he shall be "turned out" forthwith! Up to the last advices, the "search" was entirely unsuccessful! A citizen of this place—(J. L. Childress, Esq.)—has been *heard of*, as a case in point; but as he held office only *for half a day*, and then only through the mistake of Mr. Secretary Walker, he is not considered as coming "under the rule."—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

During the Presidential Canvass the Whigs were censured for supporting a man who would make "no pledges."—Gen. Taylor is now condemned for violating "solemn pledges made during the Presidential canvass." It is very difficult to please our Locofoco friends. But it is gratifying to know that Locofoco censure is the best evidence that a public servant is right.

"You look like *death on a pale horse*," said Jem to a toper, who was *growing* pale and emaciated.

"I don't know any thing about that," said the toper, "but I'm *death on pale brandy*, Mr. Horn."—*Inveterate.*

MARBLE AND LIMESTONE QUARRY IN CATAWBA COUNTY.

It may not be very generally known, that there is an extensive Marble Quarry in the County of Catawba. It is situated on the Catawba river, near Shuford's Ferry. A gentlemen in that neighborhood writes us on the subject of this Limestone and Marble Quarry, as follows.

Salisbury Watchman.

"The Limstone seems to be a continuation of the same range of the Kings Mountain and the Hullender Quarry, nine miles below Lincolnton; which appears again some seven miles N. E. of Lincolnton, then in the same range of hills at the little mountain in this county, where it is raised by the iron masters for their furnaces. It again appears at the Shuford Quarry at and among which is the Marble, in very large massive beds. In fact the extent is not yet ascertained; but from all appearances it is inexhaustible. As far as it has been penetrated it presents every shade of color, from snowy white to deep blue, variegated with white. Some presenting rather a striped, and others an irregular clouded appearance, and some of a sky blue color,—all without a fissure or seam to mar its smoothness and beauty. It is free from grit, quartz, or any hard substance; so that it can be easily cut or sawn. It polishes very smooth, and would no doubt be as good statuary marble as any in the world. That used for lime would make fine furniture, and more durable than the pure white.

"It is believed that Lime, and perhaps Marble, might be found any where on this range, which crosses the Catawba, and runs North East through the counties of Iredell and Davie into Stokes, where lime is obtained—probably from the same vein."

Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday has the following paragraph: "A party of capitalists of New York and Boston have taken hold of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which has been for some time neglected, and have determined to re-lay it with heavy rail and put it in operation. About $800,000 have been subscribed for the purpose, which is nearly enough."

It is reported that Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, the great Washington bankers, have subscribed largely to the stock of the above company.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A Palace Dry Good Store.—We had occasion to-day to visit this splendid establishment of Mr. Stewart, in Broadway, and were quite amazed, at the great and varied display of the rich fabrics of France, Italy, Switzerland and England. It is worth a visit there to view the beautiful and gorgeous silks of France, of every variety of color, figure, and quality, as it is those of Italy, along with the neat and elegant needle work and laces, of both France and Switzerland, and the more substantial fabrics of England.

Mr. Stewart employs in this establishment 160 clerks, and in the course of the last week, has paid at the Custom House for duties on his importations, more than one hundred and seven thousand dollars—(in gold of course.) We presume this is the very largest establishment in this country, or perhaps in Europe.

New York Express.

Two in a Bed.—Ned and Charley were two room mates, but they occupied different beds. Ned's sleeping apparatus was so situated that he could get into either side—that is to say, there were two fore sides to his bed, and no back side—which Ned found very convenient.

One night Ned and Charley had been out, and on returning, which they did near morning, both were considerably elevated. However, they walked up to their rooms with an air that seemed to say, 'not so very darned drunk after all," and sought long and patiently for matches and a lamp.—After knocking the pitcher off the washstand and smashing the looking-glass, they finally gave up the search and went to bed.

Went to bed—yes, that's the word, but owing to the darkness, and the confusion of their senses, they made a slight mistake. In short, Ned's bed had the honor of receiving the two friends—Charley getting in one side, and his companion rolling in on the other.

'I say, Ned,' cried Charley, touching somebody's calf, 'there's a fellow in my bed!'

'Wonderful coincidence!' exclaimed Ned, feeling a strange elbow in the region of his ribs, 'there's somebody in my bed too."

'Is there, though?' cried Charley, 'let's kick 'm out.'

'Agreed,' said Ned.

And accordingly the two friends began to kick. It lasted about a minute and a half, and Ned was sprawling on the floor; Charley was left in possession of the bed. For a moment all was silent.

'I say, Ned,' cried Charley.

'What?' asked Ned sulkily.

'I've kicked my fellow out!'

'You are a devilish sight luckier than I am, then,' said Ned, 'for mine has kicked me out.'—*Spirit of the Times.*

The following anecdote was related by Prof. Meacham, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 3d District, Vermont, at a meeting in Burlington:

'Said Prof. M., turning to his Free Democratic friends who were near him, you are all new converts; you all remember the day and the hour when you were made Free Democrats, don't you? (Oh yes, yes.) Well said the speaker, I suppose so; and your case reminds me very forcibly of an occurrence in one of our common schools. The teacher, a young lady, put the question to her scholars, one morning, 'Who made you?' 'The oldest boy in school could not tell, neither could any of the scholars, till she questioned the smallest and the youngest urchin in school. He answered promptly, that God made him. The teacher turning to the largest boy said, 'Are you not ashamed not to know what this little fellow knows?' 'He,' replied the 'big un.' 'Thunder! I should think he might know; *'taint a fortnight since he was made!*''

Broker.—This term was originally applied to those whose business it was to break packages and sell by the piece or less quantity; it afterwards came to designate an agent employed by both buyer and seller, and is thus defined by the learned Trollope: "He is one who steppeth in between two men making a bargain, and plundereth both."—*Lift for the Lazy.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THADDEUS LODGE, No. 5, }
Clinton, September 1, 1849. }

Whereas, by an afflicting dispensation of the Divine Ruler of the Universe, Brother HARDY E. ROYAL has been stricken from our midst, while yet in the early prime of life, and in the full career of usefulness. And whereas, by this decree of Divine Providence, our Order, our community, and his bereaved family and friends, have lost a bright and valuable member, and a true and steadfast friend. Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely feel the loss of our Brother H. E. Royal, and that while we mingle our sympathies together on this melancholy occasion, we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning of our Order for the period of thirty days, in honor to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That copies also be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, for publication.

J. H ROBERTS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBER BRIDGE, ROBESON COUNTY, }
September 1, 1849. }

Pursuant to notice previously given, a meeting of the members of the Lumber Bridge Independents, was held this evening, on the occasion of the death of Mr. G. J. Council, 1st Lieut. of said Company, who died on the 22d ult. Whereupon, Capt. Stephen J. Cobb was called to the Chair, and Arch'd J. Currie was appointed Secretary;—and, on motion, a Committee consisting of Alex'r F. McMillan, Wm. H. Conoly, and Hector R. Graham, was appointed by the Chairman to draw up Resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting, who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in His All-wise Providence, to take from among us our worthy friend and Officer, G. J. Council. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we lament with sincere regret the loss to our Company and to society, of our worthy 1st Lieut. G. J. Council, who by his agreeable manners and manly deportment as an officer, had endeared himself to the Company, and as a citizen had gained the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

2. *Resolved*, That his military pride, patriotism, and stern integrity as an officer, together with his strict moral and irreproachable character, should ever be cherished and remembered by this Company.

3. *Resolved*, That as a tribute to the memory of his departed worth, the members of the Lumber Bridge Independent Company wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days, and on each parade day till the last of January next; also, that our flag and drums appear in mourning on the said days of parade.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, with a request that they be published one time, and that a copy of their paper containing the same be directed to Mr. Michael Council, the father of the deceased.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

STEPHEN J. COBB, Chairman.
ARCH'D J. CURRIE, Sec'y.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-3t

LAW BOOKS MISSING.

FIRST vol. Saunders' Reports.
1st do Chitty's Blackstone.
Kime's Analysis of Blackstone.
Law Library—
No. 46, April 1837—Sugden on Powers.
No. 64, October 1838—Powell on Devises.
No. 123, Sept. 1843—McPherson on Infants.

Persons in possession of the above volumes will oblige the owner by returning them to the office of Mr. James Banks, near Eccles's Bridge.
Sept. 1, 1849. 83-3wi

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE!

Valuable Secret Disclosed!

THE welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal desire to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," so long as they see others of the genus *Homo* (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances,) dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and boldly objecting to such "unseen handed justice," and coolly determined to de-troy this *exparte* medium of hoisking in the shashlue of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium in society, PYFER & CO., the only authorized, renowned and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the off-spring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanes of wealth!* The calculistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"*Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!*"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN!

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

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☞ **See the virtue of the first order!**

$25,000. Whole Ticket, numbers 25 49 58, drawn 20th August, was sent to South Carolina. The result of the first order. ☞ See managers' official drawing of that date.

$7,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Louisiana.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$5,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$18,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to New York.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

☞ Nearly every Prize paid and on file.
PYFER & CO. always refer to the Managers!
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The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

PYFER & CO. sell all the large Prizes!

☞ ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE ☜

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER 1849.

All Orders strictly confidential at Pyfer & Co's.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$30,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	$10	$25 00
3	5 of 12,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	25 00
4	20,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	15 00
5	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
6	24,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	17 50
7	13,500	78 Nos.	15 drawn	4	13 25
8	5 of 30,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
10	36,000	78 Nos.	15 drawn	6	23 00
11	24,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
12	30,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
13	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
14	18,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
15	45,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	15	45 00
17	27,500	75 Nos.	14 drawn	8	25 00
18	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
19	30,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
20	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
21	15,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	4	14 00
22	37,500	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50

FOREIGN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, September 4.

The American mail steamer *Washington* arrived last night, having left Southampton on the 20th ultimo, and bringing two days' later intelligence from Europe.

It is *reported* that a great battle had been fought at Grosswardein between the Hungarian and Imperialist forces, but the result had not transpired when the Washington sailed.

The affairs at Comorn remain the same. Vienna is garrisoned only by a few recruits, all the reliable forces being sent against the Hungarians. Presburg has been at length occupied by the Magyar troops.

It is *reported* that 30,000 Russians, under Luders, has been defeated and put to route by Bem with an inferior force, and compelled to take refuge in Wallachia.

Letters from Vienna state that a great battle has been fought near Szigedin between the hostile armies, which lasted without interruption for several hours, and ended in the defeat of the Magyars.

This is probably the battle first mentioned as having been fought at Grosswardein. In this battle the Magyars are reported to have lost five pieces of artillery and four hundred prisoners. The reports, however, are very contradictory, yet look favorable to Hungary.

Ledru Rollin has returned to Paris to stand his trial. The Pope persists in his refusal to return to Rome. The people of Rome are becoming more and more excited by the arbitrary acts of the ecclesiastical court.

English funds continue firm. Cotton is also firm. No other commercial intelligence.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Disastrous News from Hungary!!—Russian Victories—Surrender of Gorgey—Downfall of Hungary—Bravery of Kossuth and Bem—Gorgey accused of Treachery—Firmness of Colloh. &c.

St. Johns, N. B., Sept., 5.

The Royal mail steamer Niagara, arrived at Halifax this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult., and London to the 26th.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool early on Monday morning, 20th ult.

FRANCE.—There is a complete lull in French politics. M. Pierre Bonaparte has been tried for his late assault upon M. Gastur and fined 200 francs.

The first meeting of the Peace Congress took place on Wednesday, in the great hall of Cecile, in Chausse d' Antin. About 1,500 persons were present. The celebrated M. Victor Hugo in the chair. The flags of all nations adorned the hall. The stars and stripes of the United States occupied a conspicuous position, floating side by side with the tri-colors of France and the English union jack. Mr. Cobden and his party were received with applause, and the American gentlemen were saluted with enthusiastic cheers. The names of parties who gave in their adhesion to the principles of the Congress were called over, and then M. Victor Hugo made his speech amidst intense applause. It is described as an exquisite piece of composition, and replete with the most benevolent sentiments. It is understood that the French Government have expressly forbidden the speakers from making any allusion to passing politics. The French funds continue steady.

ENGLAND.—The official record shows a continued increase of mortality, arising from the general prevalence of cholera. In the London districts, embracing a population of about 2,000,000 souls, the deaths from all diseases have risen, since last week, from 1,909 to 2,330 while the deaths from cholera have been successively 926, 823, and 1,230.

At Liverpool, on Thursday, the medical officer reported an increase of the mortality of the borough, the deaths for the last week being from all causes 843, against 664 the previous week. Deaths from cholera 572, against 402 in the previous week.

Manchester has suffered a trifle more than last week, but not so much as Leeds; there has been a good deal of mortality in the south of Ireland, but Scotland exhibits a very decided improvement. In Paris it has re-appeared, but not yet to an alarming degree. In Holland, and especially in Amsterdam, following the course of the water, the mortality has been very severe. In other parts of Europe, the disorder has abated.

The political news from England is devoid of the least interest, and the same may be said of the French and other continental news. There is nothing of sufficient interest to warrant its being reported by telegraph.

WAR IN HUNGARY.

Movements of Gen. Bem—Battles at Harmanstadt—Defeat and discouragement of the Hungarians—The Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, and surrender of its powers to Georgey—Meeting of Kossuth, Georgey and Bem—Oppositions of submission—Kossuth and Bem in favor of continuing the War—Their escape—Surrender of Georgey—Reward for Kossuth's head—Supposed Treason of Georgey—Paskiewitchie's Letter to the Emperor, &c.

Intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points. The precise details and circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot be fully ascertained from any accounts that are in reach, but the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces.

There is no reason whatever to doubt the operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle. They are given in an intelligible form, and would seem from the accounts before us to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of August 16th, says that an official report of Col. Rosener, who is at Harmenstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the southwest of Transylvania since the 4th of August, at which date Gen. Luders was at Galfalva. After Bem's defeat on the 31st at Scherrburg, he proceeded towards Medgeys, which he reached on the 3d with a force of 8,000 men and 17 guns. Having been joined at this place by an auxiliary force from Claurenburgh, consisting of 4,000 foot, 800 horse and 12 guns, he proceeded towards Hermanstadt.

Gen. Hassford, who had been left with six batallions and 8 guns and 350 Cossacks to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reissnekt and Lublenback, where he gained a victory over the Hungarian General Steinall. This having been made known to Gen. Luders by his scouts, he foresaw that Bem would fall upon him and Hassford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Hermanstadt. Nothing remained to be done, therefore, but to pursue Bem with all speed.

Before, however, Luders could overtake him, he learned that Hassford had actually been attacked, and driven from his position; and after a murderous battle in the streets of Harmanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, and had been obliged to retreat to Talmaca.

On the 6th, Gen. Luder's army stood before Hermanstadt. Six battalions of the enemy, with 500 horse and 18 guns, occupying the neighboring heights. A considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A battle ensued which ended in the complete route of the Magyars, who lost 1,200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, whilst they also had 600 killed and 500 wounded. The Russians, including the loss sustained by Gen. Hassford on the 5th, had 360 killed and wounded. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist to the sword.

These battles produced the most dispiriting effect among the Hungarians. Many of them threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, whilst others went over to the victors.

The Vienna accounts, by the way of Warsaw, dated August 16, state that the Hungarian Diet, having surrendered its power to Georgey, dissolved itself.

A meeting, including Kossuth, Georgey and Bem, subsequently took place at or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to the war, which was as sanguinary as it was considered useless. Georgey addressed the council, and protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary; that all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle. Georgey's remaining, induced a number of the Hungarian generals to side with him on surrendering not only Georgey's corps, but also part of the besieging army at Temeswar, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men that stood by Georgey. The war party, headed by Kossuth, Bem, and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Assoon, and it is even stated that they have already entered upon Turkish territory.

Georgey surrendered to Prince Paskiewitch shortly after, under but one condition—if condition it could be called—which was, that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, his troops and his country.

It was thought that Gen. Klapka, too, would now be induced to surrender Comorn, especially as the city of Raab was on the 12th inst., occupied by the imperialists; who have likewise despatched a corps to the valley of the Wady.

It is stated that Georgey's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous conduct of the Hussars.

A Vienna letter states that the number of troops which surrendered with Georgey were about 27,000, with 60 guns. Another letter from Vienna, dated the 17th, published in the Kolner Zeitung, states M. Kossuth intends to hold out to the last. He has published a proclamation announcing the transfer of his government from Arad to Orrchora, where he is now protected by the Hungarian army from the Baisk.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch to his Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia:

"Hungary is now at the feet of your Imperial Majesty. The Government of the Insurgents have transmitted their power to Georgey, and Georgey, the chief army Insurgent takes an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will doubtless be followed by the other Insurgent leaders.

"The corps of officers who he sent to captulate, offered to proceed with or without Austrian commissioners to the other bodies of insurgents, to induce them to surrender. I have the fortune to inform your Imperial Majesty, that Georgey's only condition to his surrender was to be allowed to lay down his arms to your Mafesty's army. I have made arrangements for the Insurgents to be disarmed by Gen. Rudlzul's corps. Respecting the extradition of the prisoners, I am in communication with the commander of the Austrian army. As for Georgey I keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal. Signed,

PASKIEWITCH.

It is reported by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Georgey has proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the golden arguments of the Russians.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

In every department of trade there has been a steady business going forward. The Commercial advices generally are about the same as those brought by the Caledonia. Prices of cotton are advancing, and large sales daily effected.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue of a satisfactory character.

In Manchester there is a lively demand for every variety of cotton goods, and the accounts from India will, doubtless, give a further impetus to the trade.

Under the favorable influence of the weather, the harvest operations, and the increasing probability that the crops will be generally secured in good time, and that the harvest will be considerably above the average for several years past, the grain trade has continued dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

The potato disease is beginning to show itself.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton.—The sales of the week reached 67,000 bales, speculators taking 33,000 bales and exporters 6,500 do. The tenor of the Europa's advices, and satisfactory accounts from India in the early part of the week, had the effect to carry up prices ½d. per lb. for all descriptions. Since Wednesday, a more subdued feeling, however, has prevailed, and the improvement of the early part of the week sustained with some difficulty. At the weekly meeting of the committee of brokers, held yesterday, the prices of fair cotton were declared as follows: Fair Upland 5⅜; fair Mobile 5⅜; fair Orleans 5⅜, per lb.

It is estimated that the stock of cotton at Liverpool is about 623,000 bales, against 587,880 bales this time last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29.—Brig Ann from Newburyport, Mass. 30.—Schrs. Paramount from Washington, N. C., E. L. B. Wales from Philadelphia, Martha B. from Shallotte, N. C. Sept. 3.—Schrs. Tioga from N York, John Potts Brown from Philadelphia. 4.—Brig Belle from New York; Schr. Hanover from Boston. 5.—Schrs. Benj. F. Hanks and Alaric from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1849.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our Merchants are in the receipt of their Fall and Winter supplies of Goods.

Read the melancholy news from Hungary.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

New York, Sept. 4.

A visit of a few days to a friend in Hartford, Conn., has afforded me an opportunity once more to see and admire the evidences of that kind of "progress" which may be contemplated with pride and pleasure, in any part of our country, and which leaves but one regret with a Southern man—to wit, that he cannot boast of the same energy, and enterprize, and success, in his own section.—Within the three years since I was last in that beautiful city, it is amazing to see how many splendid residences, and extensive work shops, have been erected; and in almost every instance these are the results of the successful labors of men still young. The superb new residence in which I was a guest, was but one of many like it, monuments of the taste and wealth of this *go-ahead* people. And the hospitality of its proprietor would shame the unfounded notion of those in the South who imagine that New Englanders are deficient in that respect. I was glad to see that my brother Whig Editor is one of the successful, as is manifested by the splendid residence which he is preparing for himself.

Hartford has long been celebrated for the interesting character of her public buildings—the State House, Athenæum, College, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Insane Retreat, &c. But she is now becoming prominent for manufactures of various kinds. I went into a few of them, the introduction of a friend having secured me access to places where "No Admission" was prominently labelled. Among these was an extensive Foundry and Machine Shop, (not the only one in the place,) a Car Factory, and the celebrated establishment where Colt's Revolvers are made. In each of these buildings from 100 to 150 men are employed—who, like the machinery, seemed to go by steam, so rapid and systematic were their movements.

In the first named establishment are made all sorts of machinery, from a Steam Engine and its boilers, down. I wish I could describe the process by which the heaviest iron castings are planed down to the most perfect accuracy and smoothness of surface, and with no more human labor than setting the machine to work.

In the second establishment, were a number of elegant passenger cars, and substantial freight cars, in various stages of finish. One of the last was about to be shipped to Charleston, S. C., the first of a number to be built for that Road if this be approved of. The passenger cars cost about $2000 each, and the freight cars about $600.

But the most curious of the three was Colt's establishment. The reader may imagine, but I cannot describe, the beauty and complicated nature of the works, all driven by steam, which can make every part of a pistol and rifle of such high finish as Colt's Revolvers. Yet there it is, all done in one great room, with 160 machines, and as many human machines, every one doing its own allotted work, with no confusion, and with most wonderful skill and accuracy. The proprietor is now busy in filling a large government contract.

In coming by rail road from Hartford to this place, a distance of about 100 miles, I think we must have passed through nearly twenty towns and villages.

How long before a visiter to our own beloved State will find so much to admire, so many evidences of advancement, of enterprize, and energy, and wealth? Not in my day, I fear.

September 6.

The Steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, and her news is disastrous to the cause of freedom in Hungary. It is supposed that the struggle is at an end, and that the chains of despotism are only riveted more strongly from the effort to throw them off. The papers will furnish the particulars, which are, briefly, that the former victories of the Hungarians were succeeded by disasters at all points, occurring from the 5th to the 8th ultimo, which so dispirited the insurgent army, that many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, whilst others went over to the victors. A meeting then took place between Gorgey, Bem, Kossuth, and other Generals, in which Gorgey maintained the utter hopelessness of any further resistance. Many Generals having concurred with him, he surrendered his whole force, of about 27,000 men, and 80 guns, to the Russians. He is charged with having received a bribe from Russia, which is improbable. Bem and Kossuth refused to surrender, and retreated with their forces; but a force which was so disproportioned before must be utterly inadequate to success, since it is weakened by the defection of one-third. The struggle is regarded as at an end.

Cotton has again risen, with large sales. Fair Uplands are now quoted at 5¾d. Trade in every department was steady, with full employment. A lively demand for all kinds of cotton goods. The advices of the growing crop in America had affected the market. Sales of the week 67,000 bales, of which 33,000 on speculation, and 6,500 for export. The market was quiet on the day before the steamer sailed, the 24th. Stock in Liverpool, 623,000 bales, against 587,880 last year.

The English crops being good, breadstuffs were still dull. The potato rot was said to be appearing again in Ireland.

The cholera was materially increasing in London, Liverpool, Leeds, and the South of Ireland, but abating in Scotland. In London, 1230 deaths by cholera, and 1000 by other diseases, within the week. In Liverpool, 572 by cholera, and 271 by other diseases. In France and Holland it is still raging.

A Peace Congress, (to promote the cause of Peace all over the world,) assembled in Paris on the 22d. 1500 persons were present, among whom the Americans were saluted with enthusiastic cheers, and the American flag occupied a conspicuous position, by the side of the French and English.

Mr. Clay passed quietly through this city on Tuesday morning, without stopping. He visits Mr. Van Buren, at Kinderhook, and then goes home. His health is said to be improved.

The cholera has almost disappeared, so that the daily reports are discontinued. I meet a number of Southern people, but not so many as usual at this season of the year.

The Old Hunker State Convention of New York met yesterday at Syracuse. They almost unanimously rejected a proposition to adjourn to a future day and invite the Barnburners to unite with them. It is supposed that the two factions will unite in this city, (where the amount of *spoils* is very great,) but not in the State.

The Whigs of Vermont have, as usual, carried all before them at the election on Tuesday.

New York, Sept. 7.

I had the pleasure, a few moments ago, to see Gen. Taylor, the President of the United States. This was a most unexpected and gratifying incident. It was understood that he would not come into the city at all, but go from the Albany boat to the Philadelphia cars. But from some cause this arrangement was changed, and he came quietly to a friend's house to breakfast. This becoming partially known, the door of the house and the street in front, were soon crowded. In passing I saw and joined the crowd, just in time to see the old General step to the window and deliver a short address of thanks for the compliment shown him, of regret that his intention to see the city of New York and its people had been frustrated, and of his determination at some future time specially to visit this city. I could not hear all he said, but this appeared to be its substance. He was greeted with hearty cheers, on his appearance, and at the close of his remarks.

He looked far better than I expected, his complection being quite ruddy for a man of his age. The portraits of him which we usually see are very correct, from which the reader will understand that he is a hard-featured, benevolent looking plain old gentleman, dressed in a plain suit of black. As he was in a private house, and I knew he wished to avoid company, I did not make an effort to get in to pay my respects to him, and now regret that I did not, as I learn that others were admitted after I left the spot.

The Vermont Election took place on the 4th, and resulted in the success of the Whigs, over the Locofoco and Free Soil combination. Meacham, the Whig candidate, is elected to Congress by a large majority, and the Whig Governor is elected by the People, which has not been the case for several years—the choice of Governor devolving on the Legislature when the people fail to make a choice.

Some of the Opposition papers have affected to ridicule Gen. Taylor's Proclamation, in regard to the reported invasion of Cuba. On this subject, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

"Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprise, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, and not frustrated, by the interpositton of this government. The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and ammunition, the whole to be under the direction of Genl. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them. This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprise a more American character.—The existing design is to land twenty-five hundred men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the Island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistible popular clamor in their behalf, and from every port in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign."

T. Leger Hutchinson, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston. The vote was, for Hutchinson 1146, for Ralph Izard Middleton 922. The canvass has been very warm between the friends of the candidates.

Negro Stealing at the North.—While Mr. Clay was sojourning at Newport, a slave belonging to him named Levi, whom he had in attendance, was induced by the Abolitionists to leave his master and go to Boston. It is said they paid him $300 for doing so; and on his arrival at Boston he was required to ship as a sailor at $40 a month, and out of his wages to refund the $300 they had advanced. The negro not liking this arrangement, paid them back the money and returned to his master. Mr. Clay could inflict no greater punishment on him than by leaving him in the hands of such *peculiar* friends.

A new Post Office has been established in Orange county, called Green Springs, and John Baine, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

SUPREME COURT.

The arguments in the Supreme Court closed on Saturday last, and the following opinions have been delivered since our last:—*Highland Messenger.*

Ruffin, C. J. Ford & Herndon vs. Johnson, in Equity from Rutherford. Decree for further account. J. McCraw v. J. & E. Edwards, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs. J. E. Patton v. Bencini and others, in Equity from Buncombe; decree below reversed. Bill dismissed as to McLean and Adams with costs.

Nash, J. State v. Goode, from Cleveland; judgment affirmed. Henson v. P. W. Edwards, from Haywood; judgment affirmed. Bradhurst v. J. H. Pearson, from Burke; judgment affirmed.

Pearson, J. Lakey and P. Duncan v. John N. Curtis, et. al. in Equity from McDowell; decree for plaintiff against all debts except McNeely.—Bill dismissed as to him. James Love and A. R. Homesly v. Thos. Camp, in Equity from Rutherford; decree for plaintiffs. State to use of H. N. Brittain v. Ira D. Farmer, et al. from Haywood; judgment affirmed. Den on demise of Samuel Smith v. Lewis Fore from Buncombe; judgment affirmed. State v. Ray from Yancy; judgment affirmed. State on relation of E. Dowdle v. Jos. Corpening and others from Cherokee; judgment affirmed.

Counterfeit $50 Bills.—A gentleman from Rockingham county furnishes us a description of counterfeit $50 bills in circulation. They purport to be drawn by the Bank of the State of North Carolina; made payable to I. T. Avery at the Branch at Morganton; letter A; No. 274; dated Raleigh, 4th May, 1846; signed C. Dewey, Cashier; and D. Cameron, Pres't; the engraving well done, but Cameron's name badly executed. The bills are well calculated to decieve the best of judges.

It was only last week that we noticed a counterfeit $3 bill which appears to have emanated from the same direction as the above. It is high time the spurious *bank* which has been doing so extensive and successful a business were broken up. Is there no possibility of detecting the scoundrels?—*Greensborough Patriot.*

First Bale of New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton was received in this place on Thursday last, from the plantation of Mr. S. W. Cole, of Anson county, N. C. We understand the quality is fair, and that 9¾ cents were offered for it.

Cheraw Gazette.

The Cuba Expedition.—The New York Express states that three steamers have been taken into custody at that port, supposed to have been fitted up to transport men and arms to Cuba. So much secrecy has been observed by the leaders of this expedition, that it has been exceedingly difficult to get at the testimony to arrest and convict them; the Express, however, says that the testimony *has* been obtained, "and it is now well known that the expedition is for Cuba, and who the parties are."

A late arrival at Mobile from Havana, brings accounts of great excitement prevailing throughout the Island of Cuba. The Captain-General had called out a military force of 4000 men, and had sent large bodies of troops to Principe, Trinidad, and Santiago de Cuba, which towns, it was rumored, were in a state of insurrection. The English Consul had written to the Governor of Jamaica to send more ships to protect British interests and property. The Captain-General had forbidden the delivery of New Orleans papers from the Post Office.

More New Cotton.—Several loads of New Cotton were received here yesterday. Two were from the plantation of Colonel Singleton, of this District, and one from the plantation of Mr. R. Sondley, of Newberry, all of which were put in store; one load, consisting of Eight Bales, from the plantation of Maj. Young, of Newberry District, was sold at 10½c., quality good fair; and also one load of Six Bales from the plantation of Mr. J. Davis, of Fairfield District, and sold at 9⅝., quality fair.

Columbia Telegraph, 5th inst.

New Flour.—We notice this article now not to chronicle its early appearance in our market, but to note the fact that the new flour received here this season is far superior in quality to that of past seasons. We used a portion of a lot brought in by Mr. David Carpenter, of Anson County, North Carolina, which we think was equal in quality to any flour ever sold in this market. We are glad to hear that our North Carolina neighbors are greatly improving their flouring mills; as it will not only enable them to supply us with a good article, but it will give a new impulse to the cultivation of wheat in their vicinities.

Cheraw Gazette.

Fire—Steam-saw Mill burnt.—On Saturday morning last, between one and two o'clock, the alarm of fire roused our citizens from their slumbers. The Steam Saw-mill of Messrs. Samuel Berry & Sons, situated on the other side of the river, opposite town, was in a few minutes after the discovery of the fire enveloped in flames, and entirely destroyed, as was also a large quantity of lumber lying adjacent to the mill. The Planing establishment was saved by the exertions of the firemen and others who went across from town with an engine. The loss by the fire is estimated at $10,000 of which $7,500 was covered by insurance.

Wilmington Chronicle.

"Is your name Long, sir?" "Well, it is nothing shorter."

MARRIED,

At South Stafford, Va., on the 7th inst., Capt. O. A. BUCK, of Raleigh, to Miss LUCIA DOW.

In Stratford, Conn., on the 23d ult., by the Rev. C. W. Everest, JOHN SPRINGS, Esq., of South Carolina, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN DAVIS HILL, late of Wilmington.

In Anson county, on the 23rd ult., by Young H. Allen, Esq., Mr. JESSE BALLARD, to Miss JANE, daughter of the Rev. Samuel P. Morton.

In Stanly county, on the 1st inst., by Allen Almond, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, to Miss LAURA JANE, daughter of Joshua Hearne, Esq.

DIED,

In Anson County, on the 27th ult., Miss EMMA TURNER.

In Forsyth county, on the 3d ult, JAMES STAFFORD, Esq., in the 64th year of his age—formerly a member of the Legislature.

At her residence, near Clinton, in Sampson county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. ANN HOLMES, relict of the late Mr. Owen Holmes, in the 86th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7.—Steamer Rowan, with boat Mike Brown in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, E L & J A Pemberton, Cedar Falls Co, Wall & McDonald, Hall & Hall, J A Liles, J M Williams, Beaver Creek Co, Union Co, Rowan Co, C A Brown, D McNeill, T S Lutterloh, A C Freeman, Parker's Mine, N Kendall, J Worth, Randolph Co, J D Starr, J E Bryan, J D Williams, N Gibson, Marsh & Moffit, Washington Mining Co, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, B G Worth, W S Latta, Samuel Syler, Lash & Brother, J A Wierman, Mickle & Ashe, A L Young, and Blum & Son.

Sept. 7.—Steamer *Evergreen*, with Goods for J Kyle, S J Hinsdale, S W Tillinghast & Co, B Rose & Son, Ray & Pearce, A C Simpson, E L & J A Pemberton, E Fuller, D McNeill, Cook & Taylor, A Johnson & Co, G McNeill, Mrs S J Hart, Cook & Powell, W S Latta, H Branson & Son, E W Willkings, J H & J Martine, S Boon, of this place; and for Jenkins & Roberts, J Winecoff & Co, M Brown, D Clewell, O Hadley, S T Pfohl, J S McCubbins, of the interior.

Sept. 9—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for Hall & Hall, G Lauder, Washington Mining Co, Mickle & Ashe, J M Williams, J H & J Martine, E L & J A Pemberton, J & C J Cowles, J Utley, Wm Overby, A C Freeman, Wall & McDonald, J & T Waddill, W S Latta, N Kendall, Union Manf Co, C C Covington, H & E J Lilly, R A Stuart, H L Myrover & Co, J A Liles, J Worth, N M Mendenhall, Shaw & Little, Rowan Factory, J Brooksbank, J D Williams.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	9¼ a 9½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		7 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		15 "	

REMARKS.—Cotton 9¼—very little coming in. Within the past week Apple Brandy has been sold at 35 cents, and Whiskey at 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; good supply. Corn 50 to 51½; market well supplied. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Lard 9 to 10; scarce. Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 25; Wide 5 00; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Mill Timber 2 50 to 5 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 40 to 2 45, Virgin 3 15 to 3 25. Spirits 28 to 28½. Tar 1 40.

At Cheraw, Cotton 8 to 9¼. Corn 45 to 50. Bacon 6 to 6½. Flour 5 50 to 7 00.

At Augusta, Cotton 9¼ to 9¾, principally 9¼. At Columbia, 8¾ to 9¼. At Macon, 8 to 9¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 8½ to 10¼. Corn 64 to 68. Flour 6 00 to 6 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,739,060 bales, against 2,337,948 last year.

Insuring Railway Passengers' lives.—It is stated that some of the English railway companies now issue insurance tickets to their passengers. A first class passenger may, on buying his ticket, by paying three-pence extra, have his life insured for the journey to the extent of £1000, payable if he is killed, to his legal representatives—and compensation for personal injury, if life is not lost. A second class passenger may insure to £500 for two-pence, and a third class, £200 for one-penny.

First Towns in America.—It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by Europeans upon the American continent were St. Augustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,
Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 23 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the office of the Company, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board.
EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
Jno. M. Rose, Clerk of the Board.
Sept. 8, 1849. - 81-td

EDWIN GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller, has received a large stock of superior articles in his line, which the public are invited to call and examine. Particulars hereafter.
Sept. 10.

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.
Sept. 10. 84-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, &c.,

Which I will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-6w

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of Taylor & Underwood, and will continue the Mercantile Business at the Store on Hay street formerly occupied by P. Taylor.
P. TAYLOR.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.
Sept. 1, 1849. 84-1w

☞ Those having unsettled accounts with P. Taylor will please call and settle the same.
P. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Mrs. Nelson's LAND is postponed until the 1st day of October, Monday of Robeson Superior Court, when it will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-ts

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PAINT AND CEMENT,

Or Artificial Slate.

THIS valuable paint and cement, especially applicable to the hurricane decks of Steamers, as a preservative from fire, and wholly impervious to water, is also used effectually upon shingles, zinc, or tin covered roofs, shielding them entirely from decay, or rust; for coating machinery of every description, iron columns, fences, etc. For gallery floors, there has been no paint discovered which is equal to it, for its durability and preservative qualities; as this paint becomes, by the action of the atmosphere upon it, a *perfect coating of slate*. The greatest luxury of life may be vastly improved by the free use of this paint, in coating our cisterns within and without, rendering them both pure and cold.

One hundred pounds of this paint mixed with a due proportion of linseed oil, will cover 1000 square feet, and the cost between this and other paints trifling.

Sold wholesale and retail, by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay street, near the Post Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1849. 84-cow3w

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.
CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.

For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1849.

James Bryan vs. Joshua Bryan, John Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, John S. Pearson, Wm. G. Bryan, and Andrew J. Bryan.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, and George Bryan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to appear at a Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, or Judgment will be taken *pro confesso*, and the bill heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1849.
ALEX'R J. TROY.
[Pr. of adv. $3 25.] 84

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at our old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON
Sept. 6. 84-2m
Carolinian and Communicator 4 wks.

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS**, selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & bleh'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Sat

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all *refreshments* of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,

24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848 34-Y

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.

The following striking, and as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commends itself to all similarly afflicted.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sand's Sarsaparilla.—The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours with respect

JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It commends itself to all similarly afflicted.

ROXBURY, N. Y., March 26, 1847.

Gentlemen: My wife has used several bottles of your Sarsaparilla, which I obtained of your agents in this place, from which she has received such special benefit, that I am induced to add mine to the abundant testimony now before the public in favor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother, and many other relatives have fallen victims to consumption, and it was supposed that she too was inclined the same way. She had several turns of bleeding blood, &c., and at length became so reduced that her life was despaired of from day to day. We were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, as before mentioned, from the use of which her health has been restored; so that for the past year she has been able to attend to her domestic duties. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. INGRAHAM.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For Sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT." FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

The origin, development, and support of worms in the human system, are to be attributed to a depraved and debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels; it being an established fact, that where the digestion is unimpaired, and the general powers of the system in a healthy state, they can find no habitation. This preparation has the peculiar advantage of not only destroying every worm, but also of producing a healthy action of the stomach and other organs of digestion, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

The following certificate was addressed to Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, general Agents at New York.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1846.

I feel it to be both a duty and a pleasure, to make known the great medicinal value of Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, as proved by its effects on two of my children, both of whom were much afflicted, and their health quite impaired in consequence of worms. For nine months previous to using the Dead Shot Vermifuge, we had resorted to various worm medicines, which produced but partial relief; their sleep was broken, with great restlessness, and pains in the stomach, itching of the nose and other parts, and we were unable to rest at night, being obliged to wait upon and relieve them all we could. I administered to each of them a dose of the Dead Shot, which brought away large masses of worms in a decomposed state, and greatly relieved them. A second dose effectually removed all remains of worms, and their health since, which is now over three months, has been entirely restored. I make this statement, that all having children suffering from a similar cause may resort to the same means for relief.

RICHARD HALLORAN, No. 3 Crosby st.

Richmond, Va., May 13th, 1844.

Acting as Agent for Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, for the past twelve months, during which time I have sold some thousands or more bottles at retail, I take pleasure in saying, that I have yet to learn of a single case where it has proved ineffectual; to the contrary, hundreds of our most respectable citizens have repeatedly volunteered their certificates in testimony of its unrivalled superiority over all other Vermifuges.

SAM'L E. DOVE, Druggist, main st.

Extract from a letter received from Dr. Wharton.

Newcastle, Va., Jan. 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir—I gave a vial of the "Dead Shot" you left with me for the purpose of testing its merits, to a friend of mine, who introduced its use in his family by giving it to a patient selected as a suitable case. It was administered according to the directions around the vial, and to my astonishment, the first operation brought away about 35 worms. I have administered it in several other instances since, with similar good success; and it will afford me much pleasure in doing all in my power to recommend it to the notice of my friends and the public generally.

With respect yours, &c., THOS. J. WHARTON.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York

Sold also by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

LADY Alice; or, the New Una, Charms and Counter Charms; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Puseyism: the Causes and Cure; American system of Cooking; Part 2d Roland Cashel; Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London; Pierce's Geometry; Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, &c. &c. Also a further supply of McAuley's England. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 10.

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 19, 1848. 36tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

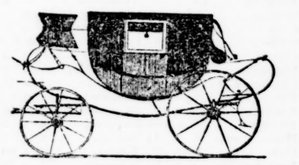
THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

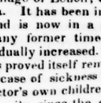
☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetries; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active mmerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received. J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, July 16, 1849. 76

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.

June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

T. T. POMEROY,

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

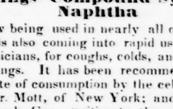
HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TO TRAVELLERS

GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea. Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

GOOD NEWS!

THE CELEBRATED

ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are.

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merrino, and Lambs'-w